

WAR PRISON BARRACKS HOUSE THOUSANDS OF ENEMY ALIENS

Establishment at Chickamauga Park Where Uncle Sam Keeps the Nighthawks of German Propaganda.

One of the big things of Chickamauga park, and at the same time the greatest mystery about the entire government reservation covering twenty-two square miles, is the war prison camp, where interned enemy aliens are guarded night and day by five companies of tried and trusted American troops. There are now over 3,000 Germans in the prison camp, and every day sees more added to the number.

The prison camp was established soon after the passage of the espionage bill by congress, and has been filling up ever since. It naturally began as a very small affair, with only a few guards and a few prisoners. With the arrest and conviction of enemy aliens, however, the camp has grown until it now covers nearly half a mile square of territory and guards over 3,000 would-be damage-doers from harming things in this country.

Two Thousand From Hot Springs.

Only recently one bunch of 2,200 prisoners were hauled in for internment at the camp in one bunch. They came from Hot Springs, N. C., where they had been interned for several months. The men from Hot Springs were what were known as "commercial prisoners." In other words, they were the members of the crews of interned German merchant vessels in American waters when the war broke out. While at Hot Springs they were under the supervision of the department of commerce and were guarded by civilian guards. The first of July the responsibility for these prisoners was shifted from the department of commerce to the war department, and to take better care of the prisoners the war department snipped the entire outfit to Oglethorpe and added them to the number already under guard here.

Prior to the coming of this big number of prisoners the prison camp was practically doubled in size and a dozen and a half large barracks were built to care for them.

Col. Penrose, an experienced prison camp officer, is in command of the prison guards, and Capt. York is his able adjutant. Both of these officers are high-toned gentlemen, but firm when it comes to performing their duty.

The prison camp is so arranged that it is very hard for one on the inside to escape. There are two fences twenty feet high and about that distance apart. Several paces from the outside fence are erected the guardhouses, elevated covered rooms open on the side next to the prison camp, with full view of the entire camp and the space of fence and camp covered by a machine gun. These guardhouses are placed about fifty yards apart all around the camp along the fence. Then in addition there are lights shining under brilliant reflectors every few feet along the fence, which makes the line to be guarded as bright as day during the night. A walk runs all the way around the camp, touching each guardhouse, and the corporal of the guard has to pace this walk from guardhouse to guardhouse over so often during the night and day and receive a report from the guard on duty. It takes an hour to walk around the camp as the corporal of the guard paces it.

Deadline Six Feet Inside Fence.

The deadline for the prisoners is marked off six feet within the inner fence and the prisoners know that to cross the line means death. The guards are instructed not to parley with the prisoners if they insist on crossing the line, but to open fire. All of the guards are armed with short-barreled shotguns loaded with buckshot, which when fired into a person's body makes an awful wound.

At night any noise along the fence is never investigated. The guard never leaves his post. If he hears a noise he opens fire and then investigates. No one has any business along the fence either from the inside or the outside of the fence at night. In the daytime, when

everything is in plain view, it is risky for anyone to approach the fence from the outside.

To see the prisoners on a pleasant day, walking two by two with their arms locked, along the edge of the deadline, apparently as happy and unconcerned as schoolgirls, reminds one somewhat of the convicts at the penitentiary. When the new barracks for the prisoners from Hot Springs were under way a large force of carpenters was busily engaged in their erection. Every morning when the workmen arrived every man was diligently searched and all during the day a heavy guard was stationed between the workmen and the prisoners to protect the workmen from any attack the prisoners might make and in turn to prevent any communication between the two groups. In the evening when the workmen quit work they were again searched for any message that might have been passed to them while on the inside.

Have Regular Army Rations. The food given the prisoners is equal to that given the soldiers in training in the park, and in some few instances better. The Germans are all faring well, and to judge from their appearance are keeping fat. For physical exercise the men of the fighting German forces interned in the inner fence play volleyball and basketball. They can be seen stripped to almost nothing playing in large groups on the playgrounds. Their bodies are as red as blood from the sun heat, and with only their trunks on they appear to be pretty well hardened to the weather.

Ever so often a prisoner makes a break for liberty. In a very few instances they have made good their escape. But in the majority of cases death has been the fate of the prisoner. One instance where the escape was successful five prisoners, among them one of the worst being guarded, made their escape. Two of these were recaptured in a few days after the escape, but three are still free. It has never been learned just how they managed to escape.

Following this delivery two others tried to escape under the folds of night. As a result one died of buckshot wounds a few days later. Still another attempt to escape was made soon after and the prisoner was shot and instantly killed. The death of the two prisoners has had a psychological effect upon the others interned at the post, and attempts to get away have not been so frequent recently.

The guards consist of five companies, the fifth being organized in July prior to the coming of the 2,200 prisoners from Hot Springs. In all, there are about 800 men in the guard. They work in shifts of six hours on and eighteen off, and during the day have to guard German prisoners who are working about the grounds for a few hours each. It is no pleasant job being on guard at the prison camp and the work is one of the most exacting and carries more responsibility than almost any in the army that can be handled by an enlisted man. Until a few months ago the requirements to become one of the guard were very severe. Only men who had served several years in the army were acceptable. Recently, however, the rule has been changed and men who are known to be trustworthy but who have not been in the army more than a few months are taken in.

The prison camp is expected to grow as the war lasts, and in time ten or more thousand German prisoners may be interned at the post.

HUNDRED THOUSAND IN NEXT TWELVE MONTHS

Dream of Future of Chickamauga Park Based on the Present Indications.

What is the future of Chickamauga park?

That question has been asked a thousand different times and each time the question has been answered differently. The future of Chickamauga park is such a great one that people would not believe it were the veil ahead to be torn away and they given an opportunity to see Chickamauga park as it will be then.

Nothing official has been given out and no grapevine source of information has been tapped to secure the following information relative to the future of the park. It is all a dream that will come true. Perhaps some parts of the dream were prompted by certain rumors that have gone the rounds—perhaps not—but nevertheless they are all true.

The writer alone takes the responsibility for predicting such a future for Chickamauga park, but he defies any one to doubt his assertions, and in the months to come can remember that he pointed out the steps that will at that time have been taken.

Chickamauga park is destined to play a large part in the future of this nation. It will have a bearing on the nation from a military standpoint and from a nonmilitary standpoint as well. It will have a bearing on the nation from the point of the raw recruit training here to go over seas and it will have a bearing on the nation from the standpoint of the man who has done his service over there and has come back to be patched up and taught something that he can do with one hand, or with two hands and no feet, or in the face of other great disabilities.

The things that are in future store for Chickamauga park are:

First, A medical university for the training of army surgeons, a school second to none in the world and with a personnel of thousands.

Second, Hospital wards all over the park, filled with the wounded brought back from France.

Third, A great replacement camp in the lower end of the park for engineers.

Camp Greenleaf will in months to come have not less than 5,000 student officers and 15,000 or 20,000 enlisted men. It may possibly have a great many more than that. It is now the largest medical training camp in the United States and equal to any in the world.

Reclamation hospitals with a capacity of 40,000 beds will be built in the park within the next several months, the program may extend over a year or more, and every cot will be filled with a man back from France, the most of them unable to do further fighting.

Camp Forrest, in the lower end of the park, now occupied by several thousand engineers, will in a few months have a great engineers' replacement camp with a personnel of between 15,000 and 20,000 men, if not more. Great things will be undertaken in that end of the park and carried through. The men will be taught sapping, mining, mine exploding, railroad building, bridge building and other engineering feats in times of war.

All of this prophesies about a park that has proven such a mystery in the past may not meet with credence from some people and it may be accepted as fiction by others, but there will be a few who will believe the above statements regarding the future of the park and when the time comes these few will point the finger of scorn at their friends and tell them that they knew the program of extension at the park all the time.

At present no one will predict definitely the future of the park. It seems that the war department is eager to mystify the people interested as long as possible. Good Americans are not

worrying about it, but are putting their faith in the war department to do what is best—and any one with any gumption can certainly tell that the opportunity for expansion in Chickamauga park is too great to be overlooked by such a sensible organization as the war department.

If the medical university is established with the personnel predicted; if the hospital wards are built with the number of beds predicted; if the engineers' replacement camp develops like it is predicted, there will be within the next twelve months over 100,000 men in Chickamauga park, and it is not hard to conceive of such being the case.

HOSPITAL TRAIN FOR WOUNDED COMING HERE

Pullman - Made Cars Present
Acme of Modern Medical
and Mechanical Skill.

Hospital train No. 2, consisting of seven Pullman-made coaches, and manned by a personnel of three officers and twenty-four men, two of whom are expert cooks, is stationed at the Oglethorpe, and will be during the war. It is playing a two-fold part at the post, its first and most important part is the carrying of wounded soldiers from the ports of debarkation from France to the general hospital at the post, where they will be taken care of and taught vocations useful to them in after life. Its second and less important part is the training of the medical units of the post for work overseas.

The train is in command of First Lieut. A. E. Maines, U. S. M. C., who until recently was connected with train No. 1. He is a most experienced surgeon and was selected for this responsible position because of his experience and ability.

Just Another Step in Development at Park.

The arrival of this train at the post several weeks ago was just another step in the development of General hospital No. 1, which promises to be one of the largest in the United States. A group of new hospital wards has been completed just south of the post proper which are occupied by the wounded soldiers, and it is understood that four other such groups of wards are to be erected in the near future and that still others will be erected as they are needed.

The wards now in use are all connected by covered porches and as a thousand beds, a personnel of thirty-seven officers and over two hundred nurses and attendants. Each of these units will be of the same size and will be built on the ward plan to add to the facilities and as a fire preventative. The unit is complete with its own nurses' home and a separate Y. M. C. A. building.

Hospital train No. 2 came to Fort Oglethorpe from Chicago, where it was made up under the supervision of Lieut. Maines. On its way down, it was sent by Camp Lee and was christened with a hundred patients from that camp, who were carried to Biltmore, N. C.

The train itself is one of the most wonderful scientific and mechanical masterpieces to be found at the post. It is thoroughly equipped in every respect from the perfectly fitted operating room to the shower baths and water coolers in the sleeping cars occupied by the enlisted men and the officers of the train.

Is One of Four Such Trains in U. S. Each car on the train is numbered and named, the name given it being that of some former surgeon-general of the army. There are four such trains now in operation in the United States and others are being planned for. The capacity of the train runs from 250 patients to half of that number, according to the conditions of the

wounded. Car No. 1 is the kitchen and dining car for the personnel. The kitchen is thoroughly equipped with a standard range and has an ice box large enough to carry sufficient food supplies for 250 patients and the personnel of the train force on a trip of several days. The train is also equipped with Hart food carts, patented by Lieut.-Col. Hart, of Washington, which are on the order of the fireless cooker and enable food to be kept warm for the patients for 24 hours at the time. They can also be used to cook food, breakfast often being started the evening before. Two hundred and fifty patients have been fed in thirty minutes with the use of these carts. They are made in the form of two boilers in the shape of cylinders, mounted on ball-bearing frames in charcoal boxing. The entire outfit is mounted on rollers.

The entire train is thoroughly equipped with fans, water coolers, and other conveniences not often found on the regular trains of travel, such as shower baths.

There are two tourist sleepers for convalescent patients, a capacity of sixty-four "sitting-up" patients or twenty-eight bed patients. All lockers, and parts of every car on the train are painted and then baked to permit of their being steamed and fumigated without injury to the equipment.

The fourth car is a bed car with a side door. It also has upper berths. The side door permits of the handling of patients with greater ease, both to those handling them and to the patient. All of the bed patients for the entire train are handled through this car. The car has a capacity of seven beds to each side of the car and seven upper bunks on each side, giving the car a total capacity of twenty-eight.

Bunk Car Pride of Train.

The pride car of the train, however, is No. 5, the Glenen bunk car, invented by Col. Glenen and Lieut.-Col. Hart. It is a modification of the car used by the British and has been improved. It is equipped with two tiers of bunks on either side of the car, so arranged that they can be taken down and used as stretchers when necessary. They are adjustable to four positions, up out of the way to permit of the proper clearing of the car, in davenport position, or as beds, or can be removed entirely. Serving trays are attached to the sides of the bunks and are used in serving the patients their food or can be adjusted as a writing board or a book prop. The car has a capacity of thirty-two bed patients, or if the bunks are used in the davenport position the car has a capacity of sixty-four.

The car is equipped with a well-appointed kitchenette, with ice box cooler, and other necessities. It is so arranged that when necessary it can be used as a separate unit disconnected from the train. It can be attached to some regular train and make long trips carrying a limited number of patients a long distance. On such a trip it is under the command of an officer or a non-commissioned

SOLDIERS AVID READERS ON WIDE VARIETY OF SUBJECTS

American Library Association Establishes Library at Oglethorpe.
With Thirty Thousand Books.

Think of thirty thousand books arranged in shelves according to their subjects, an additional supply of twenty thousand in the warehouse, a big room well-lighted, cool and with plenty of reading tables, a telephone and ice cold water and electric fans, and the entire outfit taken care of by one librarian and three assistants and you have a mental picture of the camp library of the American Library association at Civic Center, Chickamauga, Park.

The library with its wonderful supply of good books is a great boon to the soldiers in camp, both the officers and enlisted men, and they patronize the library by hundreds.

The library has a branch in every Y. M. C. A. building, every K. of C. building, the Jewish Welfare board building, the Hostess house, the Post chapel and several other places about the park for the convenience of the soldiers. When a man in khaki wants a certain book if it is not on the shelf of the "Y," serving his outfit, he requests it and it will be delivered to him within four hours from the library at Civic Center. If it is not on the shelf at the library it will be immediately ordered for him. That is the system that has won so many friends for the library among the men of the army.

Charles D. Johnston, who has for years been the librarian at the Coast library in Memphis, Tenn., is the librarian at Civic Center, and he spends about half of his time in Memphis and half at Civic Center. He is ably assisted by Mr. McCoy and two youngsters, Davis and Bushy.

Almost any time of the day a man in the park can look out and see or hear the library Ford passing on a hurry-up call to deliver some certain officer and one cook and two or three men.

Car No. 6 is a combination office, operating and baggage car. The office is equipped with two desks, a disappearing typewriter stand, filing cabinets and other modern office conveniences.

The operating room on the car is the most thoroughly equipped of any on the train and is the most costly. Everything is fitted out just as well as in the finest hospitals and any emergency case can be handled right on the train. An instrument cabinet and drug cabinet are part of the equipment of this room. It is glass all around to permit of a greater supply of natural light. Hot and cold water are added features of this car.

book to some man who has asked for it. It is a matter of pride with the men at the library that no one has yet called for a book at any of the branches that it has taken longer than twenty-four hours to deliver it where the book wanted was at the library.

The men in training in Chickamauga park are making use of the library. And the books mostly in demand are on big problems, books of deep thought and on subjects seldom touched on by the average person which goes to prove that the soldier of the United States is a student. Fiction comes next with the more recent popular novels in much demand. Poetry and light reading comes in last.

Books on military questions and text books for the study of military tactics are also in great demand and the men find that with the aid of such books they can learn their work much quicker.

One feature of the work of the library is that whenever a unit leaves the camp an effort is made to have each man supplied with a book to read either on the train on the trip to another camp or on the steamer on the trip across the ocean. Of course, a man does not take that long to read one book, but when he has finished his, he exchanges with his bunkie and in that way reads several during the trip.

One regiment of infantry recently leaving the camp with a strength of 3,700 men carried with them over 2,000 books. And it is a safe bet that every one of those books was read over several times before the regiment finally reached France.

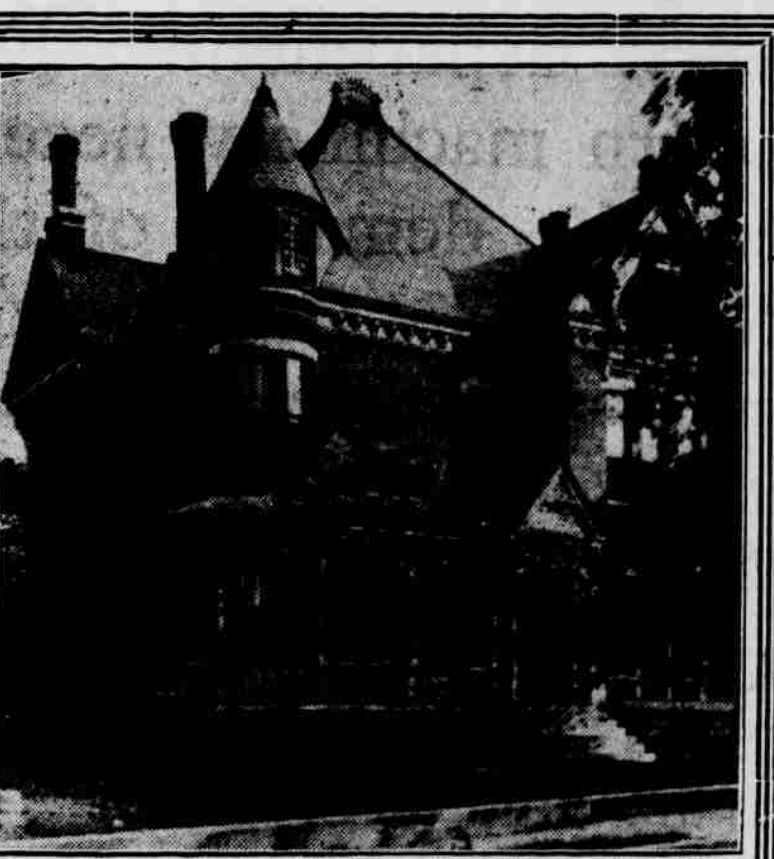
Such is the work of the camp library and the American Library association never did a greater piece of work than when the camp libraries were established.

Car No. 7 is the living car of the officers and is a compartment car with a capacity of twenty. It is equipped with shower baths and hot and cold water, coolers, fans and other necessities and conveniences.

SHEFFIELD BECOMES DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

The Southern railway has announced that it will move the headquarters of the Memphis division to Sheffield and will bring a large force of dispatchers and other forces to that city. Divisional offices will be located in a building to be erected as soon as possible.

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